

WILSON'S TRUST PLAN AGREED ON

Bill Will Be Rushed as Part of Administration Programme.

JAIL FOR OFFENDERS

Message to Congress Will Urge Expert Monopoly Inquirers.

2 YEARS TO REORGANIZE

Loopholes Used in Standard and Tobacco Cases Will Be Remedied.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A practical agreement was reached to-day by President Wilson and Democratic leaders of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and House as to the anti-trust legislation to be enacted at the present session of Congress. The legislation will be presented in the form of an Administration measure, as were the tariff and the currency revision bills.

On the highest authority the correspondent of THE SUN can say that these are the four essential provisions which the Administration bill will carry.

First—A prohibition of interlocking directorates of corporations among which a community of interests obtains.

Second—A provision to facilitate the location of and punishment for individual responsibility for the creation of monopolies.

Third—A provision to clarify and extend the section of the statutes which define monopolies.

Fourth—A provision to create a trade commission as an auxiliary body to the Department of Justice for gathering information upon trade operations with respect to the anti-trust law and for observing if dissolution decrees of the courts are carried out.

The anti-trust bill first will be introduced in the House with the President's approval, and every effort will be made to press it through to enactment in a comparatively short time. It is expected to be introduced at the consideration of the bill will be brought to an issue satisfactory to Mr. Wilson.

Why Wilson Wants Bill Rushed.

Two reasons actuate the President in desiring to procure the enactment of the measure with all practicable haste. The one is that the last unsettling element in the business situation may be removed so far as Congress is concerned. The other reason is that Congress may adjourn early enough to allow the Democratic Congress candidates to make thorough canvasses.

The importance of the latter aspect of the situation was impressed on the President by the committee members who conferred with him to-day.

The President gave over the entire day to the initiation of his anti-trust programme. In the morning he conferred with the Democratic members of the Senate committee on Interstate Commerce, of which Senator Newlands of Nevada is the chairman.

This afternoon he saw Representative Clayton, the chairman, and Representatives Carlin, Webb and Floyd of the House Judiciary Committee.

The President disclosed to these members the contents of his message and then asked their views on the specific provisions which should be drawn to embody the recommendations.

The provision in regard to interlocking directorates will be extended to cover all individuals who exercise monopolistic control over combinations of business, whether or not their names appear as directors. The President is convinced that in many cases big business men have not found it necessary to come out into the open as officials of the corporations component of monopolies in order to maintain their control, and he has no thought of allowing the forthcoming bill to be so loosely drawn as to permit such persons to escape prosecution.

Criminal Provisions of Bill.

The criminal provisions of the measure will apply with equal force to individuals exercising their influence through interlocking directorates and to those whose responsibility for combinations in restraint of competition is more evidently direct. The provisions for the punishment of such individuals will be drastically drawn.

The provisions intended to remove the "dead-end" area around the present Sherman law will have many important ramifications. Suggestions designed to strengthen the law by additional sections to those which the President has in mind will be entertained freely. Three of these are of outstanding interest.

One will be to permit individuals to "intervene" in anti-trust suits brought by the Government against corporations. Hitherto it has been impracticable for an individual to bring suit against a corporation for violation of the Sherman law owing to the cost of such litigation.

Under the new provision individuals or independent corporations who may have suffered from the combination complained against may participate with the Government in the prosecution and get adequate reparation for the offences committed.

A second phase of this provision will be the extension of the statute of limitation for criminal prosecutions from two to five years after the commission of the alleged violation. This will allow the Government fuller opportunity to search out the instances of the exercise of monopoly powers.

The measure also will adopt Senator La Follette's plan for placing upon the defendant the burden of proof with regard to the "reasonableness" of the restraint of trade in question. In the

WOMEN'S BANK A SUCCESS.

Berlin Institution Pays 5 Per Cent. Dividend—\$250,000 Annuity. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The Berlin Women's Bank, which is believed to be the only bank in the world run for and by women exclusively, has just completed five years of existence and is to celebrate the event on January 17.

A luncheon will be given on that date, with several hundred guests, and future plans for the development of the bank will be announced. Among the plans is the establishment of a daily financial newspaper for women.

The assets of the bank amount to \$250,000. It declared a 5 per cent. dividend in 1913. It is the only bank in Germany where women are permitted to have a check account without the permission of their husbands. The bank, although it is intended only for women, does not disdain to have dealings with the inferior sex.

WOMAN A BANK DIRECTOR.

Mrs. E. J. Park Is First of Fairer Sex to Be on Chicago Board.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Elvira J. Park, widow of George H. Park, Austin lumber merchant, was elected a member of the board of the Austin National Bank at the annual meeting to-day. She is the first woman director of a bank in Chicago. She is a heavy stockholder in the institution.

Mrs. Park is a suffragist, a student of economics and has managed alone the large estate left by her husband.

ALASKAN COAL USELESS FOR U. S. NAVY VESSELS

Tests Made Aboard Cruiser Maryland Failed, Says Rear Admiral Griffin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Rear Admiral Griffin of the bureau of steam engineering, Navy Department, testified before the House Naval Committee to-day that tests demonstrated that Bering River (Alaska) coal could not be used in the United States navy.

Six hundred tons of finely washed and picked coal, the best to be obtained from the Bering fields, was brought overland on dog sleds to the seacoast and transported to Puget Sound by a revenue cutter. Here it was put aboard the cruiser Maryland for tests.

Rear Admiral Griffin said the Alaska coal showed only 71 per cent. of efficiency, as compared to the coal ordinarily used and that when an effort was made to drive the Maryland for twenty-four hours at a cruising speed of 15 knots the test was abandoned before it was half completed. When using Peabodys coal, the navy standard, this ship had no difficulty in maintaining that speed for twenty-four hours.

"Chemical tests led us to believe there was a great future for this Alaskan coal field," said Admiral Griffin, "but actual use shows how hopeless it really is."

He explained to the committee that the bureau of mines of the Interior Department was bringing out 900 tons of coal from the Matanuska field and that this would be tested in the same manner.

"If this coal disappoints us, I am afraid we will have to give up the idea of using Alaskan coal altogether," he concluded.

SPITZKA'S BRAIN 1,400 GRAMS.

Noted Alienist's Son Will Add It to Anthropometric Collection.

The brain of Dr. Edward Charles Spitzka, the noted alienist, who died suddenly on Tuesday, which was removed by Prof. John H. Larkin of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, weighed 1,400 grams. Dr. Spitzka will take it with him when he goes to Philadelphia after the funeral to-day. He will add it to the collection of brains of the American Anthropometric Society.

Dr. Spitzka said that the brain was removed in accordance with a wish expressed years ago.

"I may say that my wish in this regard is the same as his," said Dr. Spitzka. He also said that his father's long illness caused a reduction in the weight of his brain. The average weight of the human brain is 1,300 grams.

"This was the work in which my father was most deeply interested," said Dr. E. A. Spitzka. "He was one of the pioneers in the scientific study of the brain. He founded the American Anthropometric Society with the purpose of making it possible to study the brains of men who had excelled in one department or another of human activity and to discover whether the structure of the brain of such men revealed the source of their special skill or ability."

"No reorganization of the American Anthropometric Society is in existence in Europe, and no attempt is being made anywhere else to make studies of the brains of eminent men."

Dr. Spitzka, the son, has examined hundreds of brains of all sorts. He is professor of the Mohammedan religion and the observance of tribal ceremonies, said Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing, ex-military Governor of Mindanao, who returned from Manila to-day. Gen. Pershing was succeeded by Frank W. Carpenter, appointed from civil life.

"Submission to law and authority is complete," said Gen. Pershing, "and both Moros and pagans realize that they are secure. They have begun to take a new interest in agriculture and public improvements. Exports have materially increased during the last year and hundreds of Moros have turned out to help build roads, often giving free labor."

For the first time YUBAN, the private coffee of the great-grandfather, is law offered the public—Adm.

Continued on Second Page.

PASTOR CALLS FLOCK HYPOCRITES—QUITS

The Rev. Mr. Bullard Says He Wearies of Vain Fight Against Evils.

JABS "DANCING OLIQUE"

Tells of Gambling by Boys and Unchristian Spirit Toward Strangers.

"Men cannot tango with the devil and walk with God. When they insist on doing so it is time for their pastor to hold their souls up to the light."

That is the way the Rev. Mr. Charles B. Bullard of East Orange, N. J., epitomized his attitude toward the congregation of the Elmwood Presbyterian Church of East Orange, to whom he resigned his pastorate with the explanation that he did not wish to minister to hypocrites and pharisees.

Mr. Bullard has been pastor of the Elmwood church for fourteen years. He is a chaplain of the Sons of the American Revolution, an alumnus of the Union Theological Seminary and is one of the best known Presbyterian preachers in the neighborhood of New York. His retirement from the Elmwood pulpit did not surprise friends who knew the drift of things in the congregation, but the pastor's spirited method of taking leave has caused a sensation in East Orange.

Tells Why He Resigned.

He told a reporter for THE SUN yesterday just why he made up his mind to leave the Elmwood church. The Rev. Mr. Bullard is 40 years old, but looks younger. He is tall and straight, has smiling brown eyes, and talks with a young man's enthusiasm.

"I have resigned," he said, "because I will not tolerate the unchristian words and deeds of a faction of the congregation. They have turned a chill and unfriendly eye upon newcomers who did not belong to their set."

"They froze out worthy families who wanted to ally themselves with the Elmwood church. They lacked Christian fellowship. The real reason the pews of Elmwood are not better filled is because of the wranglings and jealousies of a clique."

"This clique introduced dancing in the parish house. I have been a minister of liberal mind, but I will not tolerate tango and turkey trots or any form of dancing in connection with church activities. If people want to dance outside the church, let it be their own affair, but the Presbyterian Church forbids such dancing as a part of the recreation of the church is emphasized by a recent happening which touched, though it did not involve, the social life of our young people. I refer to the downfall of a young man and the disgrace of a young woman."

Boys Gambled, He Says.

"The faction I refer to permitted young boys to gamble, permitted lotteries to be held, and instead of taking measures to stop the evil assumed a defiant attitude toward me when I protested. I was defied in my just authority when I tried to shield the fair name of the church."

"Members of the faction worked against me in an unmanly and unchristian way in a deliberate and systematic attempt to oust me from the pastorate. They started a pretended investigation as to whether or not the people wanted a change of pastors. They stated that 55 per cent. of the people wanted a change. They violated Christian courtesy as well as the prerogatives of session and presbytery under Presbyterian order."

"They used offensive expressions to me on various occasions. They told me that my protests against gambling had given a blow to the church from which it could not recover for several years. They misrepresented my words and acts utterly and unjustly. If what I had said gave offence it was because I had to cut deep into the consciousness of wrongdoers."

"They assailed my truthfulness directly and by insinuation. They said I had misrepresented the real condition of the church membership, that I had lied, in plain words, and that I had driven spirit from the congregation. They treated me arrogantly. Some of these men told me that I did not exercise proper leadership, that I was overfascinated and that my usefulness was at an end."

"On top of that, they came to me with smooth words in their mouths and protestations of personal regard. But I loathed their duplicity. Their spirit forbade confidence. Until the policy of the present leaders in the church work is changed I see no possibility of the church being able to secure some great preacher whose name would draw crowds and fill every pew the work of God would not prosper until the jealousy, wrangling and duplicity now existing have been purged from the church life by repentance and prayer."

"I cannot tolerate hypocrisy and intrigues. I withdrew in the hope that the congregation will be awakened to real conditions. I thank the members of the congregation who have stood by me loyally."

Pastor Bullard was urged to reconsider his resignation, and the vote of the church session which received the resignation was 33 to 9 in favor of his changing his mind. But he declined to listen to his supporters. The resignation will be acted upon at the meeting of the Presbytery in Morristown next Tuesday evening. The Rev. Mr. Bullard said yesterday that he would insist that his withdrawal be confirmed.

It shall probably go out of the ministry altogether," he said. "I have been editing the Elm Leaf, a church publication, and I believe I can support myself and family in labor outside of the church. If there is to be a new spirit of meanness and intolerance and alliance with Satan in the church, I do not care to be a minister."

Wilbur A. Reddy, a deacon of the Elmwood church, is one of the leaders of the congregation in opposition to the Rev. Mr. Bullard. He said that the pastor was not sincere in his statements, but that the

Continued on Second Page.

DR. BULL ADMITS SON MARRIED.

Confirms Rumor of Union to 17-Year-Old Miss Siebrecht.

Dr. Titus Bull of 430 West 116th street announced yesterday the marriage of his son, Louis Myer Bull, a Columbia College student, to Gertrude Marie Louise Acker Siebrecht, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Siebrecht of New Rochelle. The marriage took place on Monday, and few friends of the couple knew about it in advance.

Miss Siebrecht, now Mrs. Bull, is 17 years old and was a student at a Hackensack, N. J., preparatory school until her marriage. Her father is head of the firm of Siebrecht & Son, florists, of 425 Fifth avenue and New Rochelle. He was sued for divorce recently, but after the decree the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, on November 28 last, reversed the decision, clearing his name and the name of the correspondent, a married woman. Mr. Siebrecht said last night that he saw his daughter on Tuesday night at Dr. Bull's home, and he referred to Dr. Bull for further information.

Dr. Bull said there was nothing sensational in the marriage, that he knew about it in advance, and that his son and his daughter-in-law were in his house at the moment he was talking. He said that a romantic story concerning the marriage which was taken to the newspaper offices was not true, but he would not correct the alleged mistakes in the story, although he consented to listen to it.

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ALTMAN'S MILLION PAID TO WORKERS

400 Employees Entitled to Legacies Get Checks From the Executors.

Checks aggregating more than \$1,000,000 have been distributed in the last few days to about 400 employees of B. Altman & Co. who were entitled to legacies under the will of Benjamin Altman.

In about ten days the trustees of the Altman Foundation expect to announce the details of a profit sharing plan for employees and of gifts to charitable and educational institutions as suggested in the will of Mr. Altman.

Mr. Altman bequeathed \$5,000 apiece to eleven store employees whom he named and \$1,000 apiece to three employees. To employees of twenty years service not otherwise remembered he left \$2,500 each; to all employed less than twenty and more than eighteen years \$1,500 each and to those employed fifteen years \$1,000 each, pieceworkers of all classes amounting to more than \$1,000,000 which the executors have just finished paying.

Those who got \$5,000 each are Miss Agnes Morelle, Miss Jennie Stack, Miss Dora W. Pope, Miss Lillian McKewen, Charles Hayner, Miss Etta Witte, Abraham Trier, Emanuel Trier, Benjamin Jenkins, J. H. Doran and Friedrich Schmidt.

"The Altman Foundation," says a statement obtained at the store of B. Altman & Co. yesterday, "will shortly receive from the executors of the estate the legacies provided for in the will. Matters are being adjusted as rapidly as possible, the only delays being occasioned by the usual processes of law in settling up the estate."

"The trustees are about to organize and formulate plans for the future, for the benefit of the employees, charitable institution, etc."

The trustees of the foundation are Michael Friedsam president; George R. Head, secretary and treasurer; Dr. Bernard Sachs and Edwin J. Steiner, all of whom are also executors of Mr. Altman's will. A fifth trustee is to be appointed soon.

Mr. Altman established the foundation and left to it all his capital stock in B. Altman & Co. not otherwise disposed of. He directed that it should carry on the business of the store and should apply the income at the discretion of the trustees within prescribed lines.

Mr. Friedsam, who succeeded Mr. Altman as president of B. Altman & Co., is the only trustee of the foundation who is connected with the Altman store. The others were close friends of Mr. Altman. Until they are ready for a definite announcement they will give no hint of the possible scope of the profit sharing plan or of the amounts which employees are likely to realize from this source.

COREY'S GAME LAW FINE \$200.

Pays for Having Partridges and Venison Out of Season.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The State Conservation Commission has received \$200 from William E. Corey of New York city, ex-president of the United States Steel Corporation, in settlement of an action for violation of the game laws. Mr. Corey was charged with having eleven partridges and a quarter of venison in the Metropolitan Club, New York, during the closed season. The fine was \$150 for the birds and \$50 for the venison.

Louis Sherry of New York paid \$10 for having venison in his restaurant contrary to law.

HATPIN STAB PROVES FATAL.

Man Injured by Girl He Annoyed Is Found Dead in Bed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 14.—The stab of a hatpin, delivered in self-defense by Catherine Hermosa of Cudahy, a suburb, caused the death to-day of Daniel Sweeney of White Plains, N. Y., who a week ago paid a fine of \$50 and costs for annoying the girl.

According to the testimony in the police court yesterday, the girl to a dance on New Year's eve and they visited several cafes. On the way home, the girl testified, she was forced to draw a hatpin and use it as a dagger in her own defense. A piece of the pin was removed by a doctor from the man's chest. This morning he was found dead in his bed. Examination showed blood poisoning and hemorrhage caused death.

ALBANY, AUGUSTA, ARDENVILLE AND FLORIDA

Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY Southeastern Limited, Lv. New York daily 12:05 noon. Dining, Drawing and Stateroom Sleeping Cars. Stopover permitted at Asheville, Aiken and Augusta on Florida round-trip tickets. N. Y. Office, 364 Fifth Ave.—Adm.

Continued on Second Page.

COURT HOUSE SITE MAY BE ABANDONED

Soil Unsuitable for Building. It Is Believed, and Cost Would Be Heavy.

\$5,000,000 PAID FOR LAND

McAneny Denies New Location Is Sought, but Admits Some Change Is Likely.

It was regarded as likely yesterday that the new Court House would not be built on the site selected and purchased by the city. Recommendations already have been made to the special committee of the Board of Estimate having the matter in hand, the Court House board and to the committee of Justices to the effect that the Court House should not be built, as planned at first, at and over the intersection of Worth and Centre streets. The question may be decided within a short time.

George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen and chairman of the special committee of the Board of Estimate, admitted last night that there was under consideration the proposition of shifting the exact spot originally selected; that the questions involved were merely those of economy and the saving of cost in construction. He would not say whether the change of position meant the purchase of more real estate; in fact he did not think it would.

It was ascertained that the present site has proved unsatisfactory in several ways, but no vote yet has been taken on the question of making any radical change as to the site. The land alone cost the city more than \$5,000,000, and the rumor yesterday was that it yet might be deemed advisable to sell the western part of the land or else to use it for a park.

One of the reasons why there is discussion now over the desirability of constructing the court house on the site is that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to get a rock foundation except in the southern part of the proposed site. The land is bounded by Leonard street on the north, Lafayette on the west, on the east by Buxton and Park streets and on the south by the open spaces between Chambers street and the junction of Lafayette and Park streets.

Once Was the Coldest Pond.

The land covers what was part of the old Coldest Pond many years ago. There is a layer of soft mud, formerly the bottom of the pond. The quality of the upper layers is indicated by the settling of the Criminal Court Building to the north. What is done deeper is not known. What is done deeper is not known. What is done deeper is not known.

Further, geologists and engineers say that the layer of rock dips from directly under the Municipal Building sharply to the northward. It was found impossible to build the northern part of the Municipal Building on a rock foundation because of that difficulty.

Experts say that if a rock foundation was desired for the new court house it might be necessary to go down more than 200 feet. However, however, have been authorized by the Board of Estimate to determine the exact geological formation to determine the exact geological formation to determine the exact geological formation.

That fact shows that the land was bought without a careful and scientific investigation as to the building conditions.

It was admitted yesterday that the geological formation has something to do with the doubt now raised. It was ascertained, however, by engineers that it is perfectly possible to construct a building of no great height and of the character of the proposed court house on such a soil.

There is a proposition under discussion to build the court house on the southern part of the plot, where solid rock can be found. There is another to construct it to the east of Centre street, thus leaving unused two blocks that the city bought. It is reported that several engineers have disapproved of the idea of putting the building where it was planned at first to place it.

Says Site Will Be Used.

When Mr. McAneny was asked concerning the proposition last night he said emphatically: "The city bought the land as a site for a court house and the court house will be constructed on that site. While there is a suggestion before the committee of the nature you outline in regard to having the building to the eastward of Centre street, it is merely a suggestion. No action has been taken."

"At the most it will be merely a question of shifting the court house a few feet to the eastward. The cost of constructing a building around the subway and of having it over a surface car line is a consideration. There is a question of economy to be considered, but nothing definite has been worked out. Where we will put a court house will not be determined until after it has been decided as to what sort of a building we are to have. It would be possible to keep within the site and build the court house entirely east of Centre street."

"This rumor has been circulated by persons who have ulterior motives in view. Already lawyers are seeking retainers' fees in connection with proposed condemnation proceedings, which there is as yet no thought of buying any more land to the eastward."

WILLS HER ALL TO SUFFRAGE.

London Woman Gives Cash to W. S. P. U. to Win the Cause.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Ethel Smythe, a suffragette, announced to-day that she has made a new will by which she bequeaths all her property to the Women's Social and Political Union to be held by that organization until the fight for woman suffrage is won.

When that happens the property is to revert to the original legatee.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

60c. per case of 4 glass stoppered bottles—Adm.

TO ASK FOR WASHINGTON WILL.

Bill in Virginia Senate Demands Its Return From Morgan.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—Senator Thornton of Fairfax introduced a bill in the Senate to-day directing Gov. Mann to communicate with J. Pierpont Morgan and to demand the return to Virginia of the will from the archives of Fairfax county during the war.

The bill directed that, in case of failure to get the paper by courtesy, the Governor, in the name of the Commonwealth, shall institute suit in the United States court against J. Pierpont Morgan to recover the property.

An effort to have the bill placed on its passage failed and the measure will come up in due course of time. Sentiment among the legislators is that the papers are rightfully the property of Virginia.

BIG EAR COSTS J. J. HILL \$1,000.

It's an Ear of Corn, 14 Inches Long, Raised in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 14.—James J. Hill, farmer and financier, to-day paid \$1,000 for a glimpse of a fourteen inch ear of Minnesota grown corn. John J. Purlong, president of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, produced the fourteen inch ear at the session of the society at the Capitol this morning and Mr. Hill, the principal speaker at the morning session, said he would pay the money.

Mr. Purlong explained to the delegates that he and Mr. Hill some months ago were discussing crop conditions in Minnesota and Mr. Hill had asked him about the large ears grown in the State.

He told Mr. Hill that fourteen inch corn could be grown here. Mr. Hill promised \$1,000 if an ear of that size were produced.

GROCERIES FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Provisions to Be Retailed at Cost to Chicago Needy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—A chain of retail groceries and coal markets financed by the city of Chicago and operated for the benefit of those who are out of work but who still have some small savings of money will be started in a short time, according to plans of city and county officials and the leaders of labor unions given out to-day.

An item of \$25,000, to provide capital for the venture has been placed in the city's annual appropriation bill by the finance committee.

With the adoption of the budget the money will be turned over to the city "unemployed commission," and the immediate direction of the plan will be taken over by the Rev. H. A. White. It is proposed to rent stores in different parts of the city. Supplies, food and fuel will be purchased at wholesale by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and these will be retail at cost to the customers, cash payments being required in all cases.

TRIES TO KILL CHERIF PASHA.

Turkish Leader Living in Paris Expected to Be Killed.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—An attempt was made to-day to assassinate Mehmed Cherif Pasha, one of the leaders of the Turkish Radical party, who lives here, where he publishes a newspaper in the interest of constitutionalism. Two men lost their lives in the affair. One was the man who tried to force his way into Cherif Pasha's house. The other was the Pasha's valet, who barred the way.

Said Hey, son-in-law of Cherif Pasha, heard the commotion at the door and rushed out. He reached the door as the valet dropped, shot through the heart. Said Hey saw his wife attacked by the murderer of the valet and drew a pistol and shot the man dead.

Cherif Pasha believes the attempt was engineered by Turkish officials. The attack was made by a Turk whose identity is unknown.

CHAS. BELMONT DAVIS TO WED.

Miss Dia Turgeon, One Time Actress, to Be Author's Bride.

Charles Belmont Davis, the author, will be married at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London, next Saturday to Miss Dia Turgeon, daughter of Charles Edward Turgeon of Hinsdale, a suburb of Chicago.

Miss Turgeon belongs to an old French Canadian family. Her father lived in Ottawa before moving to Illinois. She has been living in London for several months. Mr. Davis went to London a month ago. The honeymoon plans, it is understood, provide for a trip to Italy, after which the happy pair will return to America.

Mr. Davis is a younger brother of Richard Harding Davis, the novelist and dramatist. He was born in Philadelphia on January 24, 1866. He was graduated from Lehigh University in 1887 and was United States Consul at Florence, Italy, from 1893 to 1897. He was formerly an editor of *Country Club*.

RED RIBBON FOR BERNHARDT.

Actress Receives at Last Official Honor From France.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is a member of the Legion of Honor. The name of the actress appears in the list of new members which was published in the *Journal officiel* yesterday evening.

All the newspapers of Paris congratulate Mme. Bernhardt on her entry into the order, to which she has aspired for sixteen years, her efforts having been frustrated by opposition on the part of persons of persons close to the president.

It was announced recently that President Poincaré favored the admission of the world famous actress into the Legion. The minister of public instruction, M. Rene Viviani, is among those who have sent congratulations to Mme. Bernhardt. It is apparent that he has had official difficulties with the chancery of the Legion of Honor to obtain the coveted decoration for the actress.

When the curtain dropped last night at the conclusion of the performance of "Jeanne Dore" in which Mme. Bernhardt is playing at her theatre, the cross of the Legion of Honor was pinned on her breast by M. Chameroy